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SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYREPORT NO. 

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 27 March 1952

SUBJECT Soviet Troops and Supply Installations  
in the Moscow Military District (Northern  
Half)

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NO. OF ENCLS. 9  
(LISTED BELOW)

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REPORT NO.

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25X1A  Comment: Schools. A Moshaisk officer candidate school (Arty) is not known. The Molotov War Academy for the Supply Services of the Soviet Army in Kalinin as well as the generals mentioned as COs are not known. Two more military academies are also stationed in Kalinin according to these statements. However, these two military academies were not known before. The Suvorov Military School is confirmed in Kalinin. No officers' school (Suvorov Military School?) is known in Jaroslavl. The following schools are known in Gorki:

AA Arty Military School Molotov  
Tank Military School 2nd  
Polit Military School, Frunze Red Banner  
Suvorov Military School.

Troops of the Suvorov Military School may have held practice in the grounds 4 km southwest of Afonia. A Polit Military School and a Suvorov Military School are not known in Vladimir. It was announced in the press that only an Infantry Military School is stationed there.

25X1A  Comment: 15th Tank Division. The designation of the 15th Tank Corps, identified in World War II, was changed to 7th Gds Tank Corps during the war. However, it is possible that one 15th Tank Div was newly organized in the Vladimir area or reorganized from another division.

- 9 Annexes:
1. Soviet Troops in the Moscow MD
  2. Soviet Supply Installations in the Moscow Area
  3. Installations in Smolensk
  4. Installations in Kalinin
  5. Volga River Gunboat
  6. Installations in Vladimir
  7. Ammunition Depot 13 km South of Toropets
  8. Ustandov Ordnance Shop
  9. Northern Portion of the Moscow MD

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Soviet Troops in the Moscow MD (Northern Half Excluding the Moscow Area Refer to Annex 9)

Town	Date	Source Employment	Installation	Location:	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Smolensk (54°36'N/ 32°05'E)	1944 to March 1949	At work in the town area and from PW Camp No 7218/4	1. Former Narva barracks (3 brick buildings (1 entirely, 1 partially destroyed), 1 gun storage shed)	Reference 1, Annex 3	AAA unit. Number of troop unidentified. 4-wheeled. 75-mm guns were seen in the barracks area.	
			2. Barracks (3 four-story brick buildings, several vehicle storage sheds)	Reference 2, Annex 3	Engineer unit. Number of troops unidentified. Numerous trucks. Period of observation not remembered.	
			3. Military quarters (5 RAD-type cantonment buildings)	Reference 3, Annex 3	AF unit.	
	March 1949	On way from PW Camp No 7218/4 to town	1. Barracks (3 four-story 70-meter-long buildings, 1 destroyed, board fence)	Reference 1 Annex 3	75-mm AA guns on outrigger-type mounts were in the barracks area.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Smolensk  
(cont'd)

2. Barracks (2  
four-story  
brick buildings,  
several sheds)

Reference 2,  
Annex 3

In the barracks area  
75-mm AA guns and  
numerous trucks in-  
cluding one motor-  
vehicle type fitted  
with a closed super-  
structure and a frame  
with four vertical  
rods on the roof were  
also observed.

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1944 to  
December  
1948

1. Barracks  
(prominent  
red build-  
ings)

Reference 1,  
Annex 3

About thirty 75-mm AA  
guns were in the bar-  
racks area. Soldiers  
were observed at gun  
practice.

2. Barracks  
(camouflaged  
painted brick  
buildings)

Reference 2, Unidentified  
Annex 3

3. Barracks  
(red brick  
buildings)

On the western Unidentified  
town perimeter,  
south of the  
Dnieper River,  
halfway up the  
bank, not exact-  
ly located

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Smolensk (cont'd)	Late 1948	On way to work north of town	Barracks (3 four-story red brick buildings)	Reference 4, Annex 3	Concentrations of recruits were ob- served in the bar- racks several times. They march- ed to the railroad station and were entrained	
Rshev (56°15'N/ 34°12'E)	1947 to October 1948	Passing several times	Barracks (se- veral three- story, about 100x20-meter buildings, distributed over the bar- racks area, workshops, sheds, rail- road spur track, 2- meter-high board fence with some lines of barbed wire	In the north- ern town section, near the northern railroad sta- tion, not exactly located	Soldiers wearing black and/or blue-bordered black epaulets were seen in the barracks area. Trucks carrying AP personnel repeatedly entered the barracks ac- cording to fellow-PWs. Several hundred rocket launchers were stored on a lot in the barracks area. Some track-lay- ing vehicles were iden- tified there.	Comment: This de- scription of the in- stallation generally conforms to available personal information
Moshaisk (55°30'N/ 36°00'E) area	Summer of 1949	Passing by and observa- tion from the PW camp (PW No 148).	Searchlight emplacements	On both sides of the highway from Moshaisk to Gshatsk (55° 32'N/35°00'E)	12 to 15 searchlight emplace- ments had been prepared and occupied since June 1949. Each emplacement was manned and/or equipped with: about one platoon	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moshaisk area (cont'd)					8 to 10 searchlights (about 1.2 meters in diameter), 3 or 4 intercept receivers (of oval shape), 10 to 15 trucks, about 10 pointed tents. Search- lights and intercept receivers mounted on special trucks. Search- light practice was ob- served from the Semenovs- koye (55°22'N/35°20'E) PW camp at night	
	1944 to October 1948	Was detailed to various PW crews in the town area	Military quar- ters	Not located	Arty officer candidate school. Actual strength: about 200 troops. Live- ammunition fire practice with medium and heavy- type mortars and 76.2-mm AT guns was held. No other troops were sta- tioned in the town.	
Kalinin (56°52'N/ 35°55'E)	1943 to September 1949	25X1X	Military quar- ters (large brick build- ing, garage)	Reference 1, Annex 4	"Old" so-called "Molotov" Military Academy. When some demonstration material was removed to other rooms the following	The construction work in the "Old" and "New" Academies was done by Syderov Construction Headquarters commanded by Lt Col Syderov

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalinin (cont'd)					installations were identified: Classrooms fitted with carpenter's and locksmith's equipment and sewing machines, classrooms fitted with a model motor of the ZIS type and with cut-open infantry and artillery projectiles, rooms fitted with map folders and map albums (also maps of WW II battles) classrooms for signal training, field bakery with daily exchanged trainees. Besides, one movie-picture theater, one billiard-hall, one barber shop, and the dispensary were housed in this building. According to Soviet civilians these courses each lasted six months. Part of the trainees was housed in this building.	
Interned in PW Camp No 6496 and housed there in the gymnasium of the New Academy (4th floor)	Military quarters (1 five-story, white brick building, about 200x80 meters, new construction, started before the war)	Reference 2, Annex 4			Molotov Military Academy, called "New Academy", commanded by a general whose name was not known. Description: Of medium height, slender, gray-haired, 50 to 60 years old, beardless, oval face, dark-colored Caucasian	

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Kalinin  
(cont'd)

1948 to  
September  
1949

25X1X

1. Military  
quarters (high-  
est building of  
the town with at-  
tached wing build-  
ings)

Reference 1,  
Annex 4

type. More than 100  
officers were daily seen  
entering and leaving the  
building.

Molotov War Academy for  
administrative and supply  
services of the Soviet  
army. COs: General  
Dubrov (until 1948 when  
he died), General Spahalo.  
Number of trainees: 500  
to 700 administrative  
officers, medical offi-  
cers and technical offi-  
cers of all three services  
(from 2d Lt up to and in-  
cluding Lt Col). Czech,  
Polish, and Rumanian offi-  
cers as guests. According  
to kitchen records the ration  
strength of this unit was  
1,200 to 1,400 troops in  
September 1949.. The follow-  
ing branches of instruction  
were identified from source's  
own observations and accord-  
ing to Soviet soldiers: Armed  
forces administration, train-  
ing as mess officer (in the  
instruction bakery), technical  
MT training, training and firing  
with small arms, demonstration  
of armored vehicles, courses of  
instruction in chemistry and

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1 Annex / 9

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalinin (cont'd)							type. More than 100 officers were daily seen entering and leaving the building.
1948 to September 1949			1. Military quarters (highest building of the town with attached wing buildings)	Reference 1, Annex 4	Molotov War Academy for administrative and supply services of the Soviet army. COs: General Dubrov (until 1948 when he died), General Spehalo. Number of trainees: 500 to 700 administrative officers, medical officers and technical officers of all three services (from 2d Lt up to and including Lt Col). Czech, Polish, and Rumanian officers as guests. According to kitchen records the ration strength of this unit was 1,200 to 1,400 troops in September 1949.. The following branches of instruction were identified from source's own observations and according to Soviet soldiers: Armed forces administration, training as mess officer (in the instruction bakery), technical MT training, training and firing with small arms, demonstration of armored vehicles, courses of instruction in chemistry and		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalinin (cont'd)					physics (laboratory), courses in the German, English, and French languages (the German lessons were, in 1949, reduced in favor of the English ones), athletics	
		2. Large white building	Reference 2, Annex 4		This building has been under construction for 15 years. It was planned to quarter officer candidates, libraries, etc., there	
May 1948 to September 1949	25X1X	1. Military quarters, for details refer to attached sketch	Reference 1, Annex 4		The following data on the old War Academy were obtained between May and December 1948: 1 main building (four stories) where about 500 trainees of the army and the air force could be housed. 1 transverse building called "library", attached to the rear of the above building, with rooms in which books were stored on shelves. 1 small four-story building which adjoined the mentioned transverse building and was also called "library". This building contained numerous rooms with book shelves and studies where soldiers sat reading. 1 laboratory (two-story, separately constructed building) which housed rooms with technical demonstration material pertaining to MT and ordnance engineering. AF officers were seen in one room being instructed on an aircraft engine. 1 mess building.	Reconditioning work was done during instruction

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Annex 1 / 2

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Kalinin (cont'd)

25X1X

2. Military quarters (large, four-story, brick building with 3 wing buildings toward the Volga River)      Reference Annex 4

Reference 2, Called "New Academy" the construction of which was started, according to Soviet construction workers, before WW II. The official designation of this project was "No 5/7". According to Soviet supervisors it was planned to house the "Old Academy" there.

3. Motor vehicle Town area  
identification  
numbers

The trucks employed in the construction work had the

the town area:

1948 to Plumber in  
September the academy  
1949 building

1. Military quarters (1 five-story building, about 120 meters long)

Reference 1, Military Academy. Only army  
Annex 4 officers were observed there;  
this course had about 500  
trainees. Rooms with book  
shelves and map archives  
where maps of the German  
Westwall, marked with red  
assault arrows, were stored.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalinin (cont'd)	Marching from PW Camp No 6496 (white house on the northern bank of the Volga River) to the bathing place near the railroad bridge	2. Barracks (3 four-story brick buildings, 60x20 meters each, separated by fences)	Reference 3, Annex 4	Infantry Barracks. A horse-drawn unit was stationed there. Four to six 76.2-mm guns which came from this barracks almost daily passed the PW camp. The soldiers of this unit wore red epaulets.	According to [redacted] a naval school of 1,000 troops was stationed in a barracks (several brick buildings) on the northern bank of the Volga River and east of the railroad bridge in the Spring of 1948. Assault boat practice was held on the Volga River several times (Reference 3, Annex 4). An MVD barracks was on the southern bank. A unit of about 300 troops, referred to as "No 317", was stationed there.	
1945 to March 1949	Locksmith on several newly constructed buildings of this town	1. Military quarters	References 4 and 5, Annex 4	This building was referred to as "War Academy". Young Polish, Hungarian and Rumanian officers with maps were seen beside this building. The courses lasted about 3 months and had about 30 trainees each. Soviet colonels and generals were in charge of these courses.	[redacted] identified a militia barracks on the southern bank near the road bridge late in 1947. The unit stationed there was estimated at 300 troops. (Blue uniforms with silver buttons, blue caps) (Reference 5, Annex 4).	

25X1X  
25X1X

25X1X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalinin (cont'd)			2. Barracks (several two- story white brick buildings which were arranged in a rectangle)	Reference 3, Annex 4)	About 50 T-34 tanks were stored near the road side of this barracks area. Driving practice was held in the vicinity. Several long rows of camouflaged tanks were stored in the barracks yard which was enclosed by a board fence. Some tanks were equipped with short-barreled guns. The caliber of these guns was estimated at 150 mm.		
			3. Military quarters (3 three- story red brick buildings, 30 to 40 meters long, arranged in a rectangle).	On the south- ern bank of the Volga River, south- west of the large road bridge (Sov- ietzkaya Ulitsa?) (Reference 5, Annex 4)	Cadet school. 300 to 400 cadets who were 15 to 16 years of age held infantry combat practice on a field in front of this school.	[redacted], while on duty in town, saw some hundred cadets (14 to 16 years of age, wearing trousers with red stripes) march through town in closed formation up to November 1948. They were well-dressed and apparently had very good discipline.	25X1X
Early 1948	On town drives		1. Barracks (long instal- lation)	Reference 3, Annex 4	Infantry unit. Light, horse-drawn, guns in the barracks area.	[redacted] was en- gaged in the construction of an army dog school, 1,000 meters north of Cherkassovo (about 7 km west of Kalinin) until October 1947. About 1,000x800 meters. 1 three-story, wooden	25X1X
			2. Dog training center (brick building, wooden sheds)	In the wood- land north- west of this town. Not located	Kennel for 200 to 300 dogs. No de- tails available.		

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Kalinin  
(cont'd)

building, 5 officer's  
quartering houses, 2  
kitchens, 1 ammunition  
house, 8x8 meters, 2  
semi-underground wooden  
sheds, 1 ice-house, 2  
rows, each about 1,000  
meters long, of wooden  
tunnels.

Uglich 1944 to On way to  
(57°31'N/ May 1948 work  
38°11'E)

Barracks (2  
three-story  
buildings, divid-  
ed by a road, 1  
headquarters build-  
ing, 50x40 meters,  
six-story, white  
plastered, 1 park-  
ing lot, about  
80x80 meters)

At the north-  
eastern town exit

Infantry unit of un-  
identified strength  
which left the bar-  
racks by truck.  
Heavy weapons were  
not observed. Offi-  
cers were mostly seen  
near the building  
which was referred to  
as "headquarters build-  
ing" by civilians.  
About 50 Studebaker  
trucks were on the  
parking lot.

bb-  
served a 4-company  
engineer unit (esti-  
mate) in Uglich up to  
October 1948. The  
quartering area of this  
unit was not identi-  
fied.

25X1X

11 / Annex 1

Rybinsk 1944 to  
(58°03'N/ July  
38°50'E) 1947

25X1X

Barracks (3  
four-story brick  
buildings, arran-  
ged in horseshoe  
shape)

On the north-  
western town  
perimeter,  
some 100 me-  
ters north-  
east of the  
aircraft en-  
gine factory

Referred to as "armored  
forces school". The  
strength of the tank  
unit stationed there  
was estimated at about  
400 troops (officer  
candidates?). They  
wore black epaulets

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

with tank insignia.  
15 T-34 tanks were in  
the barracks yard, one  
old tank of unknown type  
was in the street. In-  
fantry drill, tank, driving,  
and athletic practice was  
held there.

Jaroslavl 9 Sep-  
(57°34'N/  
39°35'E) 1949

25X1X

A. emplace-  
ments

North of the  
railroad  
bridge on  
both banks  
of the Volga  
River

On both sides of the [redacted] identified.  
Volga River there on 13 August 1949, an AAA  
were improved, ca- barracks near the railroad  
mouflaged AAA em- line on the northwestern  
placements for 3 or town perimeter from the  
4 heavy pieces of an FW train heading for  
estimated caliber of Germany. 1 multi-story  
88 mm. Searchlights brick building, numerous  
were emplaced near- pointed tents, about 30  
by. A sound-ranging AA guns arranged in 3 lines  
station the equipment about 10 searchlights ar-  
of which resembled theranged in 2 lines.  
German "Freya" equip-  
ment was some 100 meters  
from these AAA emplace-  
ments. These emplace-  
ments were manned with  
troops.

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12 / Annex 1

25X1X

1945 to  
June  
1949

Barracks

Town center,  
about 2 km  
southwest of  
the railroad  
bridge, not  
exactly lo-  
cated

AA guns were observed The following barracks  
in the barracks area. were on the northwestern  
The quartering ca- town perimeter in 1948  
pacity was estimated and 1949 (barracks not  
at 1 battalion. exactly located):  
a. One arty unit, ap-  
proximate strength one  
battalion, equipped with

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaroslavl (cont'd)	2. AAA em- placements	Northwest of the town, bet- ween the high- road and the railroad line to Tutayev (57°52'N/ 39°35'E).	While passing by in the Summer of 1949, source observed 3 heavy AA batteries of 4 pieces each em- placed there. Prime movers and wooden sheds housing the gun crews were in the vicinity of the improved emplacements. Numerous light AA guns were on the western bank of the Volga River, south of the railroad bridge. It was noticeable how frequently these AA units held firing practice in 1949. The number of the firing batteries ostensibly exceeded that of the batteries which were known to the PWs. They fired at towed targets with light and heavy-caliber guns.	122-mm guns drawn by prime movers, whereas the other vehicles were horse-drawn. b. Railway engineer troops, approximate strength one company, who wore black (?) bordered, red epaulets. Several motors and steam locomotives were identified. there. c. Unit of about 2 companies. They wore red-bordered black epaulets and were quar- tered in cantonment build- ings. They were trained with unidentified equip- ment. The barracks were referred to as "Radio Operators' Barracks."		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaroslavl (cont'd)	1948 to June 1949		Barracks (extensive installation)	In the south- ern section of town, on the western side of Mos- cow street, north of the Moscow rail- road station	Some troops were epaulets bordered with golden-colored facings. The PWs thought that these troops were officer candidates. An infantry unit in battalion strength and about 10 engineer companies took part in a review in October 1948.	[redacted] who did construction work in an officer's school near the Moscow rail- road station in August 1947, learned from the kitchen personnel that the approximate ration strength of this unit was 800 troops. The trainees belonged to the army and/or to the air force and looked excellent.
Kineshma (57°25'N/ 42°00'E)	1948 to September 1947	In the town area and in- formation from fellow PWs	Barracks	South of the rail- road station, not located	According to fellow PWs motor vehicles resembling sprink- lers were in the storage sheds in the Fall of 1947. Other PWs who worked out- side of town heard tank or AT gun firing several times. Some troops in the town area wore black bordered epaulets with crossed-gun- barrel insignia.	Comment: A confusion with tank cars was out of the question

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14 / Annex 1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorki (56°20'N/ 43°55'E)	1945 to September 1949	Observations from the Sta- lin works	1. Barracks (1 five-story about 80x30- meter brick building)	Some 100 meters east of the gun fac- tory (Stalin works). Not exactly located.	Motorized unit, esti- mated at 300 troops. The enlisted person- nel wore blue border- ed bright-red epaulets, the offi- cers blue bordered yellow epaulets. Armament: Only small arms were ob- served. Equipment: About 50 trucks, some new, which were blocked up and had white painted tires. Gas masks were worn at drill and training.	[redacted] who worked as a road construction laborer in the Afonia (56°15'N/44°02'E) section almost daily observed 5 to 8 outgoing and/or returning trucks. Each truck carried 20 to 25 troops who wore black and/or green bordered yellow epaulets. Armament: Carbines, submachine guns, light and medium mortars, air-cooled machine guns. Comment: According to Soviet workers these troops belonged to a Gorki officer school and were bound for troop training grounds about 4 km south- west of Afonia. (Firing was heard from that direc- tion almost daily)
			2. Military quarters (former fortification, building of red brick construction with towers)	In the eastern town section, near the Volga River (upper town quarters)	Generals and field officers were ob- served there up to September 1949. According to fellow PWs a component unit of a guard regiment was stationed there.	
January to March 1949			Barracks (5 or 6 brick build- ings with garages in the rear)	Southeast of the Stalin gun factory. Not exactly located.	Motorized infantry unit of 3 or 4 companies. Armament: Light and heavy machine guns, mortars,	[redacted] observed a barracks, of 5 brick build- ings (2 four-story building and 3 garages), on the same spot, up to July 1948.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorki (cont'd)					<p>AT guns of a caliber estimated at 75 mm. Occupation: Tank unit of about 1 battalion. T-34</p> <p>Equipment: Trucks tanks were stored in the (Ford), passenger cars, garages. The troops motorcycles (BMW). were tank insignia.</p> <p>Officers and enlisted personnel were frequently exchanged. Practice was held outside the town. No guard duties were assigned to this unit.</p>	
1946 to April 1949	Frequent work as a motor expert in this institute	Military quarters (old installation, about 200x150 meters, 3 five-story brick buildings housing laboratories for physics, chemistry, and electricity)	In the eastern town section, west of the Kremlin (Ulitsa Minina). Not exactly located.	Gorkovskii Institut Inzhenerov Vodnogo Transporta". Superior headquarters: Ministry for Inland Navigation. Occupation: About 400 trainees wearing naval uniforms, about 30 percent women. The officers in charge of this installation were naval officers holding ranks up to lieutenant commander. Duration of studies: 6 to 8 semesters. Field of instruction: Navigation, radio and phone training, activating, laying and detecting mines (practice mines), training	One "tank troop" and one "AT gunner's" barracks were east of the Oka River, about 5 km south of the Kremlin. (These designations were used by the PWs).	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorki (cont'd)						as diesel motor operator. Practice on the Volga River was held on institute-owned vessels.	
1946 to November 1948			Barracks (3 four-story brick buildings, about 40x16 meters, white-washed and tar-papered	On the south-eastern perimeter of the town of Balakhna (56°28'N/43°38'E), on the eastern side of the road to Gorki	Infantry unit of 200 to 250 troops wearing red epaulets. Armament: Numerous submachine guns, few machine guns; no heavy weapons nor motor vehicles were observed.		
1945 to November 1948	At loading work in the barracks		Barracks (this PW could not recall any details except for one building of brick construction)	In the eastern town section, southeast of the Remodan railroad station. Source could not recall the location of this barracks.	A number of T-34 tanks were observed in the barracks area up to the Fall of 1948.		
25X1X			Military quarters (a large number of earth bunkers)	In the woodland near Kasino (56°25'N/43°43'E) on	Troops wearing black overalls and crash helmets. Armored vehicles	While passing in October 1948, [ ] observed an extensive concentration of tarpaulin-	25X1X

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Gorki (cont'd)			both sides of the high- road from Gorki to Balakhna (56°29'N/ 43°40'E)	were stored in the woodland. Although stone buildings were not observed this installation appa- rently was permanent. Infantry combat training was observed all the time in the area west of Kasino from the PW camp. Tanks and assault guns were seen several days each week; one time 36 tanks divided into three groups of 12 units each were counted there.		covered tanks in the wood- land near Kasino. Some of them were new, some had welded hits. Sheds and tents in front of which tanks were repaired were beside the highroad. One river gun- boat was regularly observed on the Volga River (Annex 5). This gunboat was painted gray, had a diesel engine, and was armed with two shield guns which resembled the German-made 88-mm AA gun
September 1948	At road construc- tion	Military observation	Kasino area	Troops of an armored unit (wearing black bordered epaulets and tank troop insignia) were seen at the Kasino railroad station in September 1948. A questioned Soviet car driver said that a tank storage yard was in the woodland near Kasino.		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kovrov (56°22'N/ 41°10'E) area	1947 to August 1949	25X1X	1. Barracks(6 to 8 three-story brick buildings, 80 meters long, arranged in two lines, the narrow sides facing the highroad. A large shed, enclosed by a 2-meter fence and a small trench	About 400 meters south of the town perimeter, on the eastern side of the highway lead- ing to the shed, south	Tank unit. The troops of this unit wore black over- alls. 2 armored vehicles were parked in front of the shed (5 bogie wheels, [redacted] were in the barracks area. A small field airdrome ad- joined the rear of the bar- racks. Three biplanes were in this airdrome.	
On several drives on the road leading from Kovrov to the south			2. Troop train- ing grounds (due to the woods, the dimensions could not be identified)	5 to 10 km southwest of Kovrov, west of the high- road leading from this town to the south	A unit of about 1 company, equipped with 3 heavy machine guns mounted on handcarts, left the training grounds several times in the Spring of 1949 about 7:30 a.m. for the barracks south of Kovrov. The troops of this unit wore red patches. 20 troop-carry- ing trucks (red patches) came from the direction of Vladimir in July 1949. The troops dis- mounted on the edge of the training grounds. They started infantry combat practice and attacked assault guns (5 bogie wheels) which came from Kovrov. These troops apparently were very young.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kamesh- kovo (56°20'N/ 40°56'E)	1945 to July 1948	Nurse in the PW hospital	Barracks (1 large red brick build- ing)	About 400 meters south- east of the railroad station	Convoy (?) units. The troops of this unit wore red epaulets. Only small arms were observed. A combined practice of this unit and 3 or 4 tanks was held in early 1948.	According to Soviet soldiers this unit formerly belonged to the Stalingrad district; it was transferred to Kameshkovo for disciplinary reasons
		25X1X				25X1X
Vladimir (56°12'N/ 40°26'E)	1945 to late November 1949		Barracks (20 to 30, in general, two-story red brick buildings, 3 three to four- story buildings about 50x20 meters)	Reference 1, Annex 6	Tank unit estimated at 1,000 troops. Black uniforms, red- bordered black epau- lets. Officers: Red- bordered yellow epaulets. More than 100 armored motor vehicles and numerous trucks were in the barracks area. Tank and AT gun firing practice was held west of the barracks. The recruits were trained for 4 to 5 months.	observed a barracks compound of 18 to 20 brick buildings and 12 vehicle storage halls on the western town perimeter up to September 1948. He repeatedly saw 15 to 20 tanks of the T-34 and JS types of rounded shape in the barracks area and on the neighboring training grounds.
		25X1X				
1947 to November 1949			Barracks compound (6 or 7 buildings of brick construc- tion, some of them multi-story)	Reference 1, Annex 6	Tank unit. Troops wearing tank insig- nia were seen in the guardhouse all the time. Up to 20	observed a tank bar- racks on the western town perimeter up to November 1948.

25X1A

Annex 1  
/ 20

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25X1X

25X1A

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vladimir (cont'd)					tanks which had no guns and resembled the T-34 type were seen at driving practice on the training ground adjoining the western edge of the barracks area.	This unit was equipped with T-34 tanks and tank destroyers with superstructures which were open at the rear
1945 to August 1949	Brick layer on various sites in the town area	Military quarters		Reference 2, Annex 6	Officer's school. CO: A Lt Col. Occupation: About 150 officers holding the ranks of 2d Lt up to major and belonging to different service branches. According to a Soviet private this was a political school. The courses lasted six weeks each.	
				Reference 3, Annex 6	Another military school (referred to as "cadet school") was in the vicinity of the railroad station. Tanks of the T-34 type were seen in the town area several times	observed a five-story military quarters in the vicinity of the railroad station up to August 1949. The troops stationed there (20 to 22 years of age) wore gold braids on the epaulets and the collars of their uniforms

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1 xamx / 12

25X1X

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vladimir (cont'd)	1945 to December 1949	25X1X	1. Barracks compound (northern part) (4 four-story brick buildings, 1 officer's apartment house, several 400-meter-long tank storage halls; the troops moved into this new installation on 1 May 1946)	Reference 1a, Annex 6	Tank unit, referred to as "regiment" by the PWs. CO: One general (wearing at least one star on his epaulets) who was seen in the barracks all the time and whose apartment the PWs had to repair. 20 to 25 T-34 tanks were observed in the barracks area (5 bogie wheels, one 76.2-mm gun without muzzle brake, one machine gun in the turret, one extra fuel drum on the left side of the hull at the rear). Numerous trucks. Practice was held in the area west of this barracks all the time. These troops wore red-bordered black epaulets and tank insignia.	According to Soviet civilians this unit came from Germany in the Summer of 1946.
			2. Barracks (southern part) (old installation, 6 or 7 multi-story brick buildings, tank storage halls)	Reference 1b, Annex 6	Tank unit (troops wore tank insignia). This unit was also under the command of the general mentioned under para 1. The equipment of this unit was estimated at 25 to 30 assault guns. Description: 6 bogie wheels, 3 track-supporting rollers, stationary superstructure with wedge-type nose, 1 short-	

25X1A

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25X1A

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Vladimir (cont'd)

barreled 120 to 150-mm gun, commander's cupola on the left side, antenna at the rear, 2 frontal machine guns (right to the gun), 1 rear machine gun, 1 extra fuel drum and 1 extinguisher on the left side of the hull at the rear. The following improvement was observed: In order to cover the dead area at the tank one automatic machine gun each mounts on the right side of the hull at the front and on the left side of the hull at the rear between the bogie wheels and the idler and/or the drive wheel for frontal and/or rear firing (these machine guns are protected from dirt by sheet-metal casings). Training: The maximum number of assault guns observed at combined practice with infantry troops was 4 units.

3. Officer  
candidate  
school

Not  
located

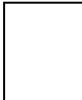



One unit of 100 to 150 troops was in the town area. They wore braided, black epaulets.

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25 / Annex 1

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vladimir (cont'd)	1946 to August 1948	25X1X 	Barracks	Reference 1, Annex 6	A tank unit equipped with T-34 and JS tanks. 20 to 30 AA guns of an estimated caliber of 88 mm were identified west of these bar- racks. These guns were emplaced and were guarded by sentries.	Soviet civilians referred to a "15th Tank Div", in connec- tion with this barracks.  observed light and heavy AA guns emplaced northwest of the tank barracks up to April 1949. It was rumored in the PW camp that an instruction tank regiment was stationed there in 1949.
Noginsk (55°52'N/ 38°25'E)	1945 to October 1948	25X1X  	1. Military quarters (1 large five- story brick building, about 100x40 meters)	Northern town section	This headquarters was referred to as "Experimental Mechana- ki Zavod No 106". CO was a Lt Gen. Duties assigned to this headquarters: Ad- justing and testing instruments and de- vices serving for topographic survey on the ground and from the air, experiments on map- printing, map-storing. This headquarters was superior to Zavod No 106 in Moscow (optical instruments factory), in addition to map- printing shops and map depots. The building	The former German survey Bn was, together with all its Experimental Mechana- equipment, turned over to some "high SOA headquarters" in 1945. The PW believed that this headquarters was under the command of the expert offi- cer for topographic survey of the Soviet General Staff. Comment: According to German war records the headquarters of the 4th, 25th, and 45th Military Topographic Survey Bns were stationed in Noginsk

25X1X

25X1A

25X1A

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Noginsk (cont'd)							housed offices and officer's quarters. One map-printing shop and one cartographic department were in the basement.
	Taking maps and paper from the barracks to the headquarters building	2. Barracks (1 four-story brick building, about 120x40 meters)		About 300 meters west of the railroad station		Headquarters personnel and 1 or 2 guard units. Some quantities of maps, paper and other stuffs were stored in the basement	
		3. Garages (several small storage halls)		On the south-western town perimeter		Headquarters motor vehicles	
1945 to mid-1947			1. Military quarters	Northern section of this town		Instruction Bn of topographic survey and map-printing. This PW had to give lessons in map-reading and surveying in German motor vehicles of Army Topographic Section 536 until mid-1947.	
25X1X							
			2. Barracks (2 large brick buildings)	North of the railroad station		The headquarters personnel was housed in the first building. The second	
25X1X							

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25 / Annex 1

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25X1A

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Noginsk  
(cont'd)

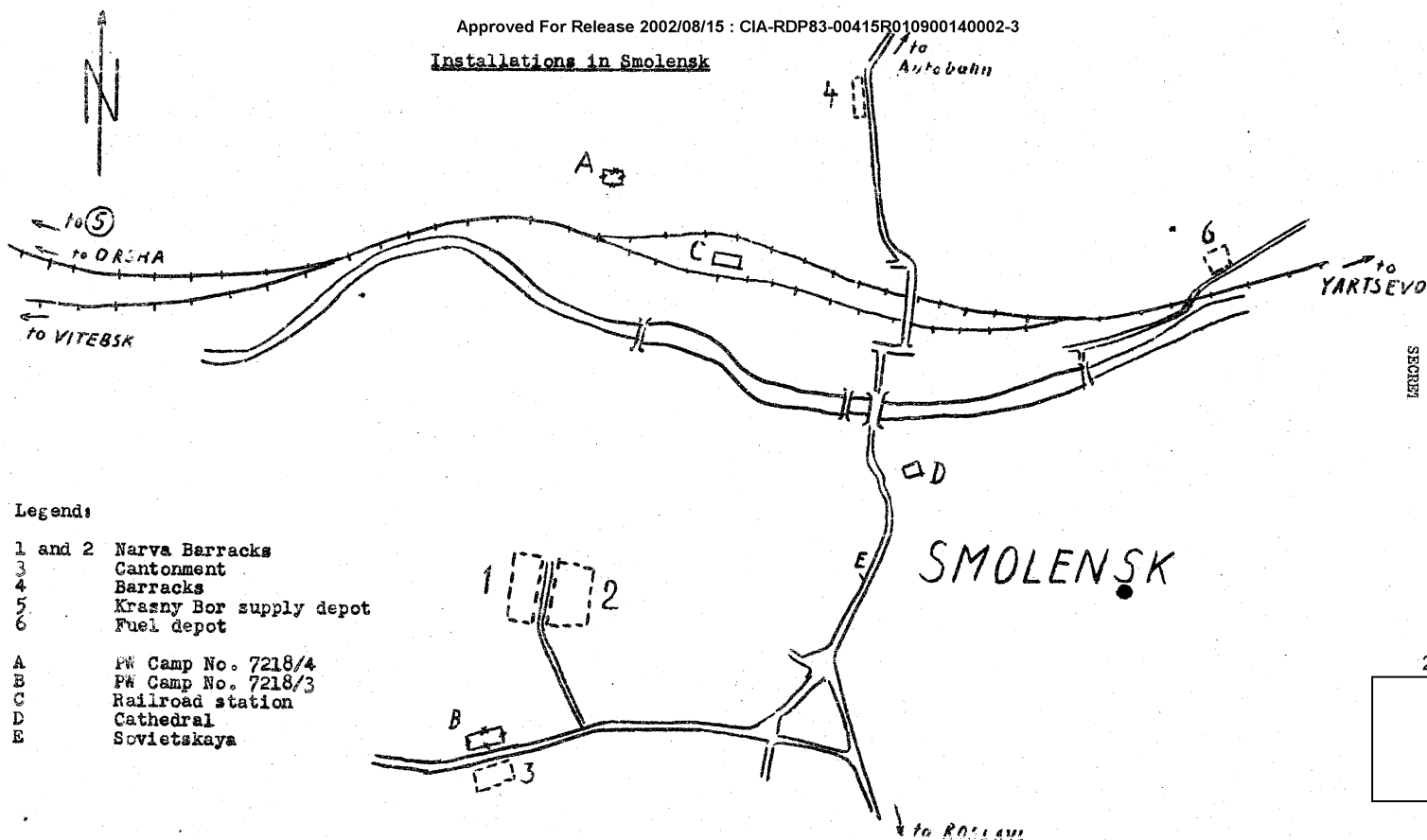
building was 200 meters from the first. It contained classrooms for instruction in war-like map-printing and in cartography. The headquarters of this instruction battalion was superior to the Experimental Mezhanski Zavod and to a Moscow map-printing shop. Maps were printed there as well as aircraft type pamphlets and descriptions and motor descriptions with drawings.

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Installations in Smolensk



Legend:

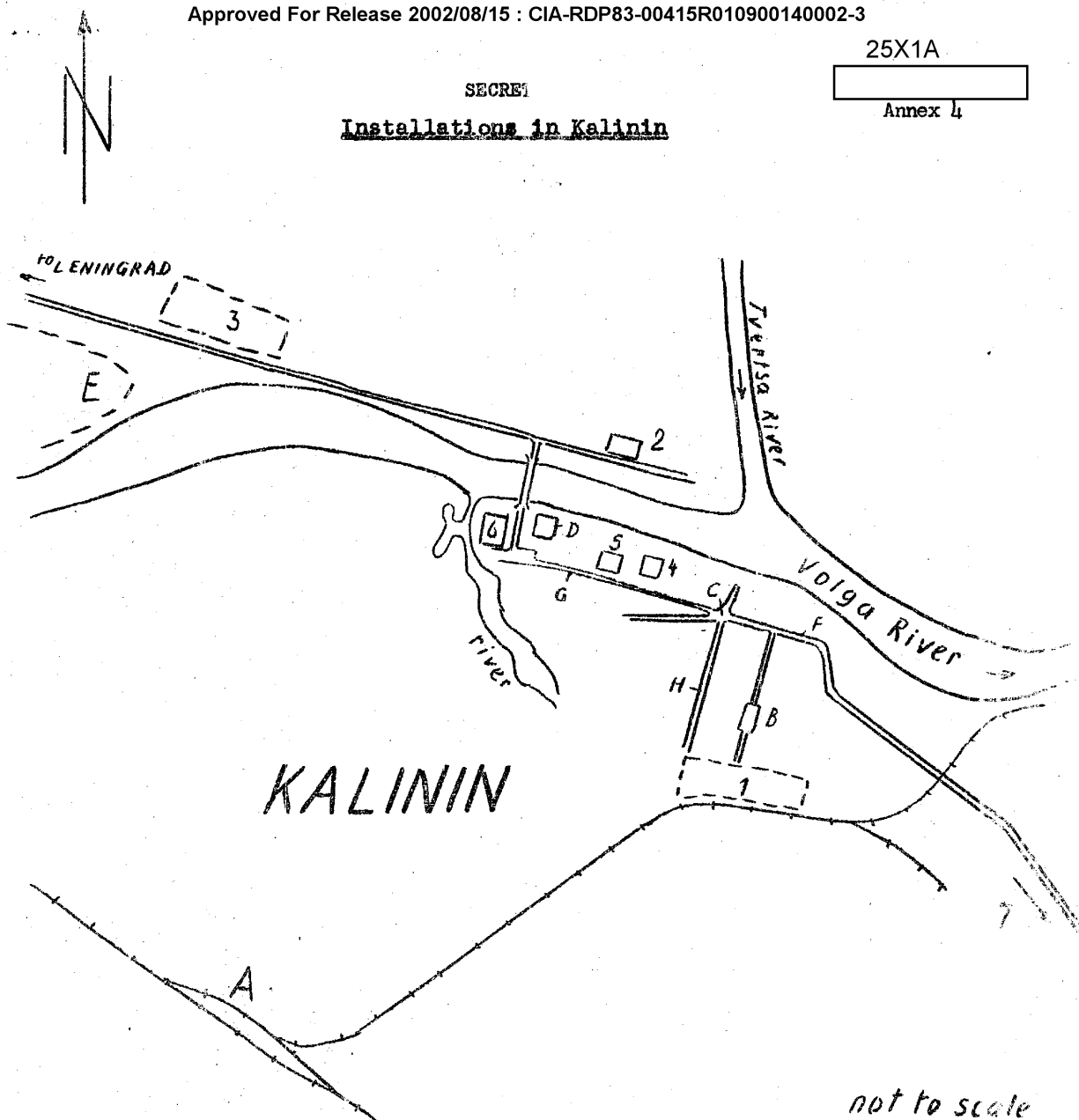
- 1 and 2 Narva Barracks
- 3 Cantonment
- 4 Barracks
- 5 Krasny Bor supply depot
- 6 Fuel depot
- A PW Camp No. 7218/4
- B PW Camp No. 7218/3
- C Railroad station
- D Cathedral
- E Sovietskaya

25X1A

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Installations in Kalinin

Annex 4



Legends:

- 1 Old War Academy
- 2 New War Academy
- 3 Barracks
- 4 Quarters pertaining to the Old Academy
- 5 MVD or militia barracks
- 6 Cadet school
- 7 Grain depot on the road to Moscow

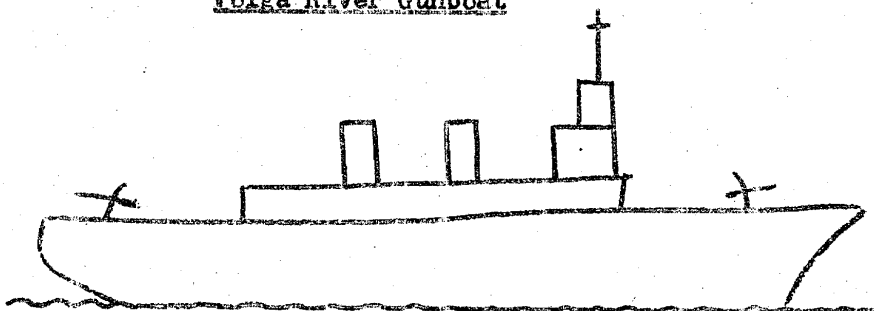
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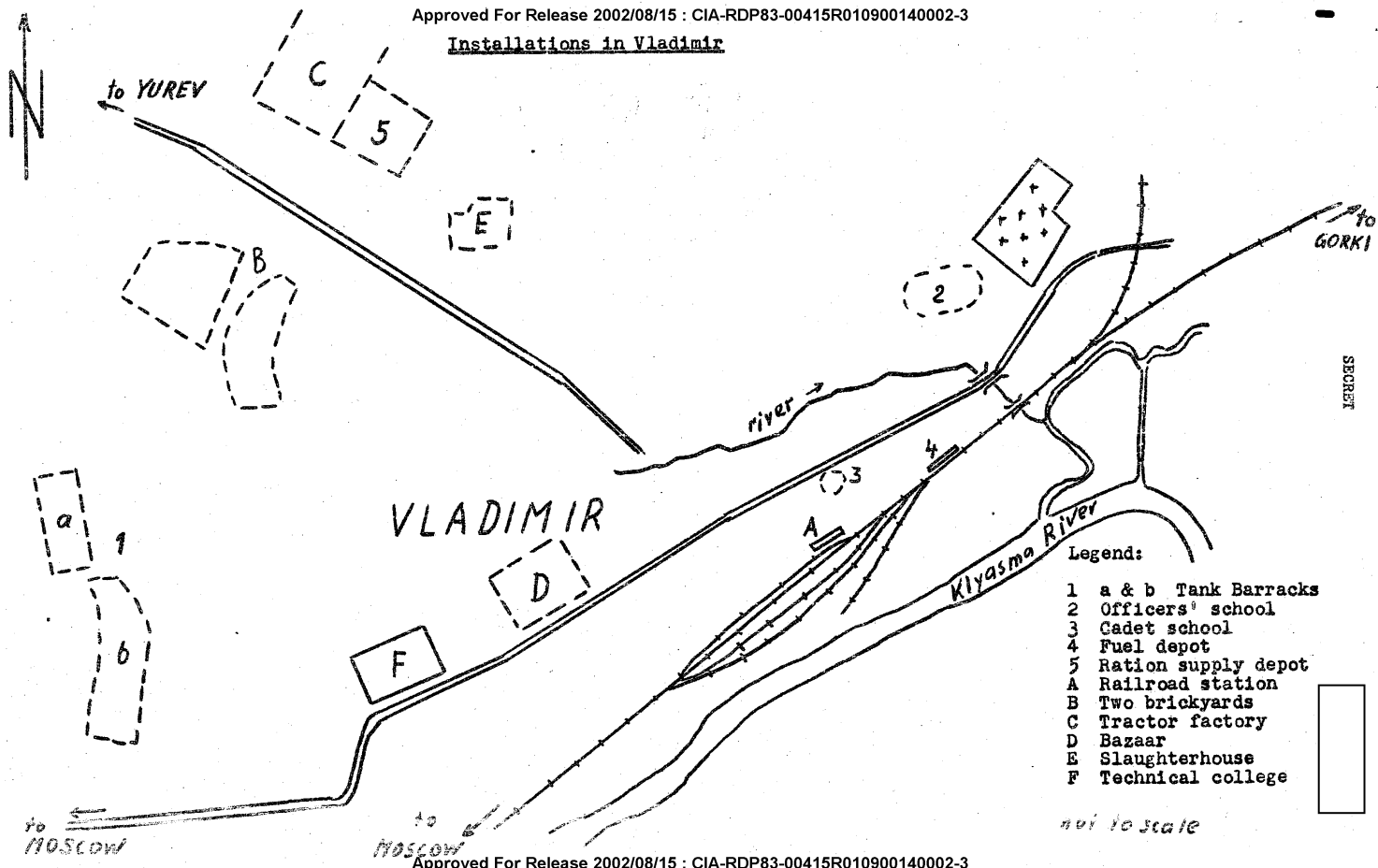
Volga River Gunboat

Annex 5



SECRET

Installations in Vladimir

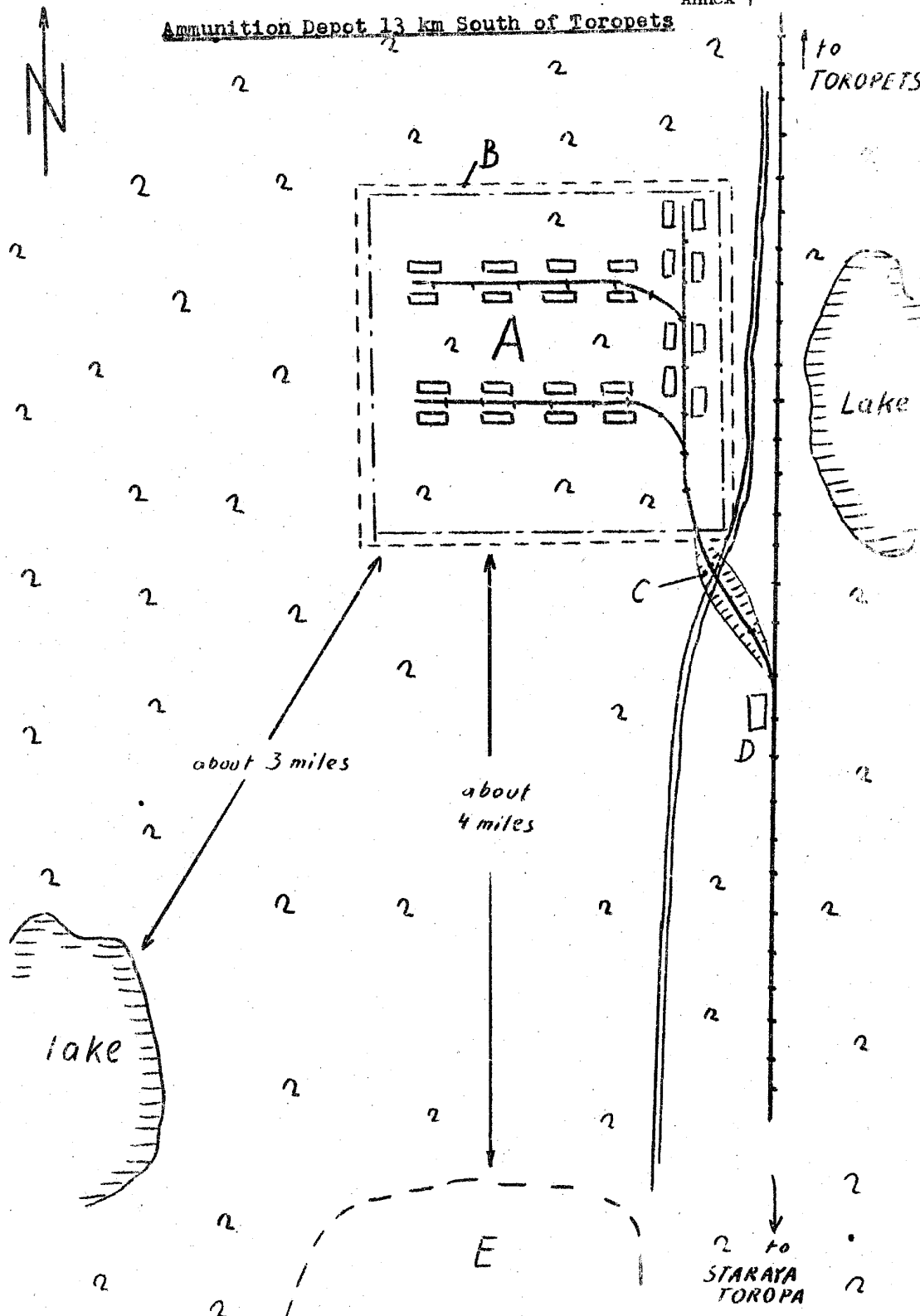




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Annex 1

25X1A

Ammunition Depot 13 km South of Toropets

## Legend:

- A Fireproof strip
- B Ammunition depot
- C Double incline for railroad cars
- D Old mill
- E PW Camp No. 6374 of old cantonment buildings at a former German improvised airfield

not to scale

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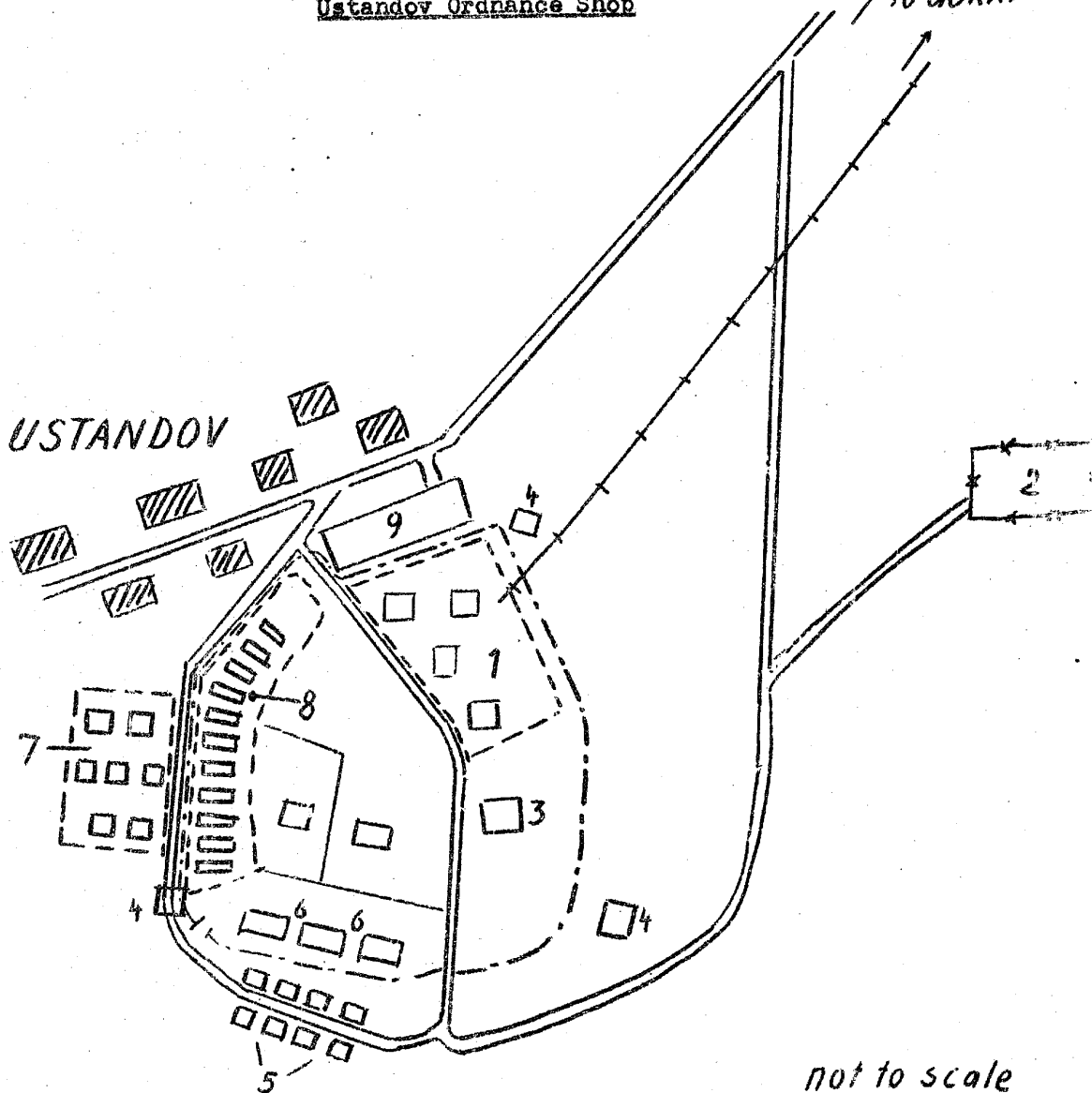
25X1A

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Ustandov Ordnance Shop

Annex 8

to GORKI



**Legends:**

- 1 Storehouses for German weapons
- 2 PW camp
- 3 Storehouses for Soviet weapons
- 4 Watchtowers
- 5 Quarters of guard personnel
- 6 Three repair shops
- 7 Apartments for 25 German experts and their families
- 8 Twelve 25x10-meter storehouses (off limits to PWs)
- 9 Thirty-nine machine gun and rifle target ranges

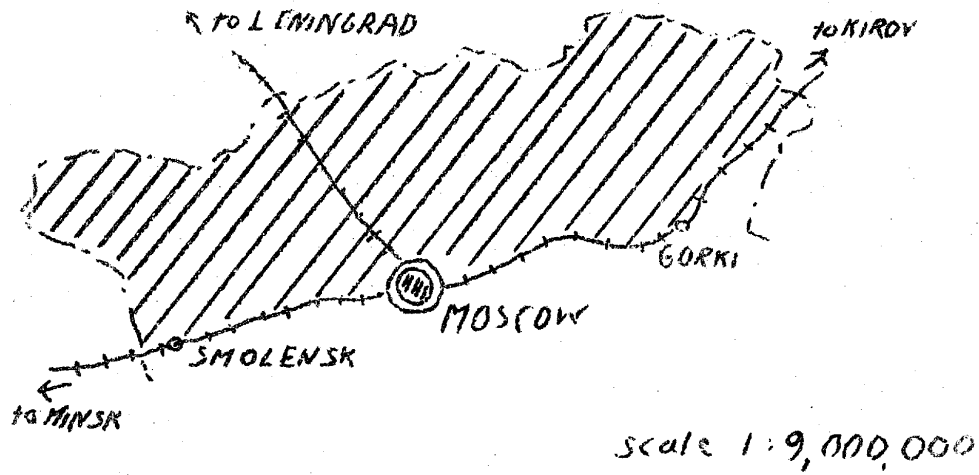
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25X1A

Annex 9

Northern Portion of the Moscow MD



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## Soviet Supply Installations in the Moscow Area (Northern Half Excluding the Moscow Area)

Town	Date	Source Employment	Installation	Location	Data on Installation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Smolensk Area	1944 to December 1948		1. Ration supply and cloth- ing depot (old installation, demolished by Germans, 20 large wooden warehouses reconstructed)	500 meters north of the Krasny Bor (54°47'N/ 31°53'E) railroad station (Reference 5, Annex 3)	No detailed in- formation on contents available	[redacted] was engaged in the construc- tion of a large ration supply depot north of the Krasny Bor rail- road station in February 1948. This depot was about 1 km square. 12 ware- houses were con- structed, the stak- ing-out and/or the construction of 35 more warehouses was started up to February 1948. Rations were stored in these warehouses as soon as they were completed. Railroad spur track available.
		1944 to December 1948	2. Fuel depot	Eastern town perimeter, north of the railroad line to Jartsevo	4 large underground and 2 damaged tanks. Fuel distribution to army and air force units as well as in- dustrial concerns.	
		Work in the fuel depot	Fuel depot (6 large tanks, about 10 meters in diameter, with some trees)	Reference 6, Annex 3	These tanks were en- closed by thick brick walls; an underground pipe line led in the direction of the rail- road line. A pump station by which the railroad tank cars were filled was beside the railroad line.	

25X1X

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Smolensk (cont'd)	1945 to May 1947	Construction of ware- houses	1. Ration supply depot (old, about 400x120- meter installatim, used by the Ger- mans; 1 large, four-story brick building; 9 ware- houses arranged in 3 lines, rail- road spur track available)	Northwest of the Krasny Bor railroad station	Very large quantities of canned meat were stored in this brick building; flour, sugar, barleys, millet, and rusk were stored in the ware- houses. Incoming ship- ments were made by rail. The rations were distri- buted to and trucked away by the troops. These trucks went to Roslavl (53°36'N/32°50'E) accord- ing to Soviet soldiers. More rations were shipped in the direction of Smolensk by rail.	
		Observation from the ration supply depot	2. Engineer park (woodland, about 800x250 meters. 10 wooden sheds, each 30x8 meters, railroad spur track available)	Northwest of the Krasny 9 Bor rail- road station, west of the ration supply depot	In the sheds were stored: hatches, shovels, spades, ropes, steel cables, and nails. In the open were stored: about 100 pontoonas, 8 to 10 assault boats, large quantities of four-edge timber and component parts of wooden bridges. In- coming shipments were made by rail.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Toropez (56°30'N/ 31°40'E)	1947 to October 1948		Ammunition depot (woodland, railroad spur track, the warehouses were arranged in an inner and an outer circuit each of which was enclosed by a barbed-wire fence)	About 2 km northeast of Toropez, south of the railroad line to Andreapol (56°38'N/32°10'E)	The inner circuit had about 20 75x20x6-meter wooden warehouses, arranged at intervals of some hundred meters. The outer circuit consisted of workers' houses. In 12 of these warehouses light and heavy infantry ammunition and mines were stored in October 1948. These installations were guarded by a detachment of about 2 companies.	Comment: This information generally conforms to available personal knowledge. 5 other worked on the construction of a large ammunition depot about 13 km south of Toropez in 1947. (Annex 7) They furnished information which, except for trifling differences, conformed to these reports.
	25X1X					
	1945 to May 1948	25X1X	Ammunition depot (well-camouflaged in woodland, railroad spur track under construction (see Annex 7))	About 14 km south of Toropez, on the western side of the railroad line to Staraya Toropa (56°17'N/31°41'E)	26 sheds (10x15-meters) with concrete floors were completed by 8 May 1948. From excavation work it was inferred that further extension was planned. Only infantry ammunition was stored there which came by truck from Toropez.	
	1945 to April 1948	Worker in the two ammunition depots	1. Ammunition depot (woodland, old, reconstructed installation, barbed wire, railroad spur track)	About 2 km northeast of Toropez, south of the railroad line to Andreapol	Ammunition for heavy infantry weapons and artillery as well as captured German ammunition was stored in about 40 wooden warehouses (on concrete foundations), about 50x16x4 meters	

25X1X

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25X1A

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Toropes (cont'd)				2. Ammunition depot (railroad spur track, barbed wire fence, well-camouflaged in the woodland, see Annex 7)	About 15 km south of Toropes, on the western side of the railroad line to Staraya Toropa	Infantry and artillery ammunition was stored in about 20 wooden warehouses (50x16x4 meters). Guard detachment estimated at 2 companies.	
1945 to late 1947		25X1X		1. Ammunition depot (dense woods, inner and outer fence with watch towers, railroad spur track)	About 2 km northeast of Toropez	Total number of the warehouses estimated at 50. Ten of these warehouses were new-constructed and were about 50x12x6 meters. Block houses, earth bunkers, and workshops were also in this depot. Ammunition for small arms and tanks was stored there, part of it in large dumps in the open.	
				2. Ammunition depot (woodland, 50-meter-wide fire-proof strip, railroad spur track; see Annex 7)	About 13 km south of Toropez near a mill on a river with a small reservoir	About 25 warehouses 50x12x3 meters, with cemented floors were completed. Medium artillery and tank ammunition up to 150-mm caliber and a small quantity of	It was rumored that another ammunition depot, equipped with bunkers, block houses, solidly built streets and one sawmill, was about 4 km northeast of this depot in the woodland

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4 / Annex 2

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25X1A

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Toropez (cont'd)						about 300-mm heavy artillery ammunition was stored there. The incoming shipments were made by rail. The construction work was inspected by generals.	
Rshev Area	1947 to April 1948	25X1X	Ammunition depot, About 500 (old, demolished installation in the woodland, railroad spur track, barbed wire, canton- ment buildings	About 500 meters north of the Mont- shalovo rail- road station, 13 km west- southwest of Rshev (see 1:300,000 scale map, sheet No 57, Rshev)	About 10 60x25-meter ammunition magazines of brick construction were constructed be- tween February 1947 and April 1948. A colonel was in charge of this depot. Cadre: About 2 companies, besides 60 to 80 civilian workers. Very large quantities of ammuni- tion, in general, captured enemy material, were stored in the maga- zines and in the open. 105-mm, 150-mm and 320-mm ammunition (small amounts), 375-mm ammunition of French origin, 520-mm howitzer ammunition was among this stock, as well as German infantry and AT gun ammu- nition for calibers ranging from 37 to 76.2 mm. The quantities stored there	<div></div> Comment: This depot was called Central Base No 31 according to Soviet officers.	

25X1A

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25X1A

Rshev  
area  
(cont'd)

could not be estimated due to the extensive stock. The ammunition was cleaned, greased, and packed there in one day-time and one night-time shift. Shipments came in by rail at all times.

August to  
September  
1947

25X1X

Ammunition depot (woodland, 8 warehouses, 45x20 meters, arranged at 200-meter intervals, 2-meter-high barbed-wire fence)

About 500 meters north of the Mont-shalovo railroad station

Immense quantities of infantry and artillery ammunition and explosives were stored there in the magazines and in covered dumps. A colonel was in charge of this depot. 2 guard companies wearing red-bordered black epaulets (the officers wore crossed-gun-barrel insignia). Incoming and outgoing shipments were made by rail.

was, until October 1947, engaged in the construction of the Mont-shalovo ammunition depot. (Several magazines, railroad spur track, barbed-wire fence). Large-caliber artillery ammunition was seen in the open.

25X1X

Vyazma 1947 to  
(55°12'N/ October  
34°10'E) 1949  
area

25X1X

Fuel depot (10 tanks, 6 meters high and 8 meters in diameter each, semi-underground, 10 to 15 tanks dismantled from former railroad tank cars, 1 pump station with pipe lines, railroad spur track, 2-meter-high barbed-wire fence)

About 4 km northeast of town between the railroad lines to Moscow and to Rshev, in the vicinity of Novo Tor-shskaya

Soviet Army officers were in charge of this depot. The tanks contained gasoline, diesel fuel and oil of various types. Distribution of fuel was confined to army vehicles. This installation was guarded by troops and uniformed woman sentries

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Moshaisk	1945 to November 1948	25X1X	Ammunition depot (old demolished installation)	About 1 km southeast of the railroad station in the woodland	24 magazines (about 50x15 meters) were constructed up to November 1948. Light and heavy infantry ammunition was stored in the completed magazines. A smokestack to the southeast belonged to a destroyed explosives factory according to fellow PWs	engaged in the reconstruction of an ammunition depot southeast of Moshaisk in 1947. 20 to 30 magazines were constructed there. An ammunition plant and a power plant belonged to this depot	25X1X
	1945 to February 1948	25X1X	Ammunition depot (magazines of wood and/or brick construction, 2 four-story barracks buildings (1 of them under construction), power plant, ammunition plant	Southeast of the railroad station in the woodland	About 30 magazines (70x20x6 meters), newly constructed. Ammunition was stored in these magazines immediately after their completion. No details were recollected. An ammunition-filling plant was in the southern section of this installation		
	February to November 1947	25X1X	1. Ammunition depot (magazines of wood construction, railroad spur tracks to the magazine lines, cantonment buildings, wire fence and warning signs)	Southeast of the railroad station in the woodland	At least 100 wooden magazines (80x25x3 meters) were constructed and used for ammunition-storing by November 1947. A minimum of 100 more magazines was needed for storing the immense ammunition stock (German artillery, AT gun, tank	Comment: "Such an immense ammunition depot" was identified neither in Germany nor in the occupied countries	25X1A

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Annex 2  
/ 7

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25X1A

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Moshaisk  
(cont'd)

and infantry ammunition as well as Soviet shells, bombs, mines, rockets, etc.). Excavations for these additional magazines were made and the floors concreted. About 25 officers and about 500 troops were quartered in cantonment buildings. A demolished ammunition factory was under reconstruction there.

From the PW camp enclosed by this installation

2. Explosives experimental station (about 300 meters square, 2 three-story, badly damaged, about 100x25x8-meter brick buildings, old water works, board fence with barbed-wire lines, watchtowers, railroad spur track)

About 2 km northeast of the railroad station, on the edge of the woods

\*walls

Twenty 2 1/2 x 2 x 3-meter compartments with thick concrete linings were attached to the outside of one of these buildings. These compartments had, at breast height, one 50-cm square opening each which was closed by a 12-cm-thick armored door with strong cross bars. The inside\* of these compartments were sooty. Large yellow-green spots were on the floors.

Comment: On the repatriation trip late in 1948, a fellow PW who had worked in the vicinity of this installation up to the Fall of 1948 said that this "factory" was put into operation in June 1948. Blasts were heard all the time; officers and civilians, some of them handling unidentified apparatus, were seen between the buildings

25X1A

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8 / Annex 2

SECRET

25X1X

25X1X


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moshaisk (cont'd)	1946 to September 1947		1. Ammunition depot (old, demolished installation; magazines, power plant with water tower, garage, guardhouse, railroad spur track)	Southeast of the railroad station in the woodland	In one section of this depot, which was very difficult to survey, 10 ammunition magazines were being constructed of wood and slagstones. (2 large doors, 5 windows). The ammunition dumped between these magazines was stored in these buildings after completion. (60x40x20-cm boxes which contained 5 or 6 units of about 100-mm fixed ammunition and cartridges).	Projectiles which came by rail were, at the same time, stored by troops in the side-buildings. No details identified	
			2. Ammunition plant (3 about 40x10-meter magazines, two-story, with windows)	Within the area of this ammunition depot	Women worked in one magazine. This magazine was connected with another building by a belt conveyor of metal and rubber (about 75 cm wide), for ammunition boxes. Machine noise was heard from one magazine. Work force: about 200 workers, mostly women.	<div></div> worked in a large ammunition depot southwest of this town until July 1947. About 150 magazines of wood construction (70x25 meters). Railroad spur track. Infantry and artillery ammunition. There were incoming and outgoing shipments. The PW camp was in a former experimental station, equipped with a railroad spur track, northeast of town.	

25X1X

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9 / Annex 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		25X1X				
Rybinsk	mid-1946		Fuel depot (old installation, enclosed by a board fence)	Northeast of town, on the southern bank of the Volga River, opposite a shipyard	About 40 tanks, 15 meters in diameter, which projected over ground-level by 6 to 7 meters each. These tanks were always full. Refilling or distribution was not observed. This installation was guarded by sentries of the Soviet army.	
Kalinin	1946 to July 1948	Hauling rations several times	Ration supply depot (about 800x600 meters, 2 prominent, damaged hoisting devices, 4 lines of solidly constructed magazines, railroad spur track)	About 7 km southeast of town, south of the village of Peremorki (Reference 7, Annex 4)	In general, grain, canned fish, dried fish, bread, butter, oil, fat, millet, powdered eggs and powdered milk, tobacco, and soap were stored there. Incoming and outgoing shipments all the time. This depot had been guarded by civilians who were relieved by senior troops in early 1948.	
Yaroslavl	1948 to June 1949	Hauling firewood for the PW camp	Fuel depot (railroad spur track, some trees between the tanks)	10 to 15 km east of this town. Not located.	More than 100 about 15-meter-high, camouflage-painted tanks which were 5 to 6 meters in diameter each. No other details identified.	
	1946 to early 1949		Engineer depot (6 magazines, 50x20 meters, 3 about 80x30-meter building yards)	Close to the automobile factory on the northern town perimeter	Outboard motorboats like the German assault boats were exclusively stored there. A large number of tractors with trailers, loaded with steel-truss bridge components, was	

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25X1A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Yaroslavl  
(cont'd)

in the depot area. These tractors were started at regular intervals. Flat boats, about 8 meters long and 2.5 meters wide, 8-meter-long pontoons and small boats were also stored there.

Buy  
(58°30'N/  
41°30'E)

May to  
August  
1947

Construction 1. Tank park  
of tank  
storage  
sheds

About 1 km  
north of town

Tanks were stored in 6 storage sheds which were completed by late May 1947. Twenty 70x7x6-meter storage sheds arranged in two lines and made of raw timber were completed by July 1947. Tar-papered roofs were on these sheds. Each shed had 12 sections which had no partition walls. Tanks which were in stock moved into these sheds as soon as they were completed. 17 more sheds were completed by late August 1947. 10 out of these 17 sheds housed tanks. 30 to 40 tanks in stock were to move into the other 7 sheds. The excavations for 20 sheds were completed and 10 more sheds surveyed and staked out at the same time. Cantonment buildings for 200 labor

was engaged in the construction of tank storage halls north of Buy for three weeks in May 1947. These halls were arranged in several lines. Each hall was 60x10 meters and had a tar-papered roof. About 10 tanks were stored in each hall. The cadre troops were estimated at 150. The construction of a railroad spur track branching off from the trunk line south-west of this town was started late in May 1947. About 1,000 tanks were stored there in August 1947

25X1X

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25X1A

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Buy  
(cont'd)

troops who were red-bordered epaulets were in the vicinity of these sheds. Tank description: Rather high superstructure, rounded nose, gun without muzzle brake, caliber estimated at 80 mm. Former German tank troops considered these tanks to be American-made. According to Soviet soldiers it was planned to store about 1,000 tanks in this park on its completion in the Fall of 1947.

2. Military quarters (9 or 10 wooden cantonment buildings with kitchen, magazine and moving-picture theater)

Adjoining the southern edge of the tank park

Tank unit of about 200 to 300 troops (wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia), numerous officers and engineers among them. A colonel was commanding officer of this unit. The troops had to overhaul and maintain the tanks and drove them into the sheds.

was detailed to the construction of 50 tank storage halls near Buy from June to August 1947. The capacity of these halls was 12 and/or 20 tanks. Concrete floors were in there. New T-34 tanks were stored in the open while the storage halls were under construction. Garrison: 1 construction battalion, technical personnel, 1 tank unit (about 1 company).

25X1X

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Neya (56°17'N/ 43°53'E)	1945 to late 1947	Construction of the ammunition plant and the barracks	1. Ammunition plant (about 700x500 meters, board fence, about 30 wooden workshops, rail- road spur track, plant-owned power station)  2. Barracks (3 brick buildings, board fence, bakery, kitchen, sawmill)	In the wood- land near the railroad bridge over the Neya River. Exact location not recalled.	The construction of this plant was started in 1945, and was completed in the Spring of 1947. About 20 Soviet female workers and one company supervised by technical sergeants (ordnance) processed the artillery ammunition.	
Kineshma	1943 to September 1947	Observation from the neighboring place of work	Fuel depot (rail- road spur track, at least 9 "very large" camouflage- painted tanks, administration building)	Northwest of the rail- road station, on the bank of the Volga River	The fuel stored there was distributed to military and civilian motor vehicles all the time. The tanks were refilled from railroad tank cars.	
Gorki area	Fall of 1948	At food transport	Ration supply depot	1 km west of the highroad from Gorki to Balakhna, in the area west of Kasino	Some magazines in front of which the trucked rations were unloaded were in this depot. No other details were identified. A troop training grounds was west of the road from Gorki to Balakhna. Firing was heard from there.	

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Gorki area (cont'd)	May 1947 to March 1948	Worker in the workshops	Ordnance shop (the individual workshops were partitioned by board walls, railroad spur track, 3 high watchtowers, see Annex 8)	Near the village of Ustandov, about 40 km southwest of Gorki. <u>Comment:</u> Could not be identified on 1:300,000 scale maps	Repair shop for field pieces, repair shop for infantry weapons, storage rooms for German mortars and AT "Panzerfauste". A committee consisting of German armorer-artificer offi- cials and Soviet skilled workers picked out the weapons to be re- paired or stored. Each weapon has to pass a welding, pressure and a bore-sight department. After repair, all weapons were sighted-in at a target range, lubricated and packed. An unidentified quantity of new Soviet submachine guns was stored in a special magazine. The working hours for the PWs were from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Only Soviet civilian workers worked there at night. Besides 200 PWs, about 20 German ord- nance mechanics were employed. These mechanics were not allowed to assist the PWs or to leave the installation. Numerous ship- ments of ordnance equipment arrived by rail up to March 1948. Only 4 transports were loaded with ordnance equipment between May 1947 and March 1948. They were destined for the Chinese Communist army according to Soviet workers.	

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Kovrov Area	May to August 1947	25X1X	Ammunition depot (estimated at 2 km square, 1 administration building, 1 headquarters building, 1 sawmill)	Southwest of the Essino station, 23 km southeast of Kovrov	This depot was still under construction in August 1947. A major was in charge of construction. Work force: 1 PW labor battalion, 1 battalion of the Soviet army. Several 30-meter square magazines were completed. The floors were concreted. 2 two-leaf doors and some windows were in each side-wall. As soon as the magazines were completed large boxes carried by four Soviet soldiers each were stored there. Part of the depot was off limits to the PWs.	25X1X was engaged in the construction of a cantonment near Essino from May to October 1947. 20 cantonment buildings were completed by October 1947. It was rumored among the PWs in early October 1947 that the first ammunition shipment had come in
Vladimir	Up to December 1948	25X1X	1. Fuel depot	Reference 4, Annex 6	Fuel was several times distributed to the tank/ob-served units, stationed on the western town perimeter, and trucked away. No details were recollected.	25X1X in mid-1948, a fuel depot of about 50 small tanks and enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, on approximately the same spot in the vicinity of a corn mill.
			2. Ration supply Depot	Reference 5, Annex 6	Government food magazine where rations were distributed to troop vehicles and civilian agencies.	

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